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Cercospora Brunkii, *n. s.* On leaves of geranium (cult.). Brazos County, Tex., November, 1889. Prof. T. L. Brunk. Spots amphigenous, light-brownish or pale brick color, orbicular or oval, ¾–2¼ millimeters in diameter, with a narrow, slightly raised, and rather darker border, which is more prominent on the lower side of the leaf. Hyphæ amphigenous, but more abundant below; pale brown, 90–200 by 3–5μ, subgeniculate, 2–5 septate, forming loose spreading tufts of 5–6 (rarely more). Conidia clavate-cylindrical, hyaline, multiseptate (5–20). 50–125μ. long, 3–4μ. thick (at the lower end). Differs from *C. geranii* in its darker hyphæ with more numerous septa, its larger multiseptate conidia and the raised border of the spots.

Dendrodochium subeffusum, *n. s.* N. A. F. 394. On thallus of some foliaceous lichen on trunk of a pear tree. Farmington, N. Y., August, 1889. E. Brown, 134. Sporodochia subeffused, spreading over parts of thallus and apothecia, collected and condensed here and there into compact orange-red subapplanate masses about 1 millimeter in diameter. Basidia subulate, 25–35 by 2–3μ, sparingly branched. Conidia terminal, solitary, subglobose to ovate and elliptical hyaline 1–2 nucleate, 5–8 by 4½–6μ.

Scoriomyces Andersoni. *n. s.* Under a decaying log of *Pinus ponderosa.* Belt Mountains, Montana. Altitude 6,500 feet. September, 1889. F. W. Anderson. Forms a waxy-yellow porous mass, 4–12 centimeters long, 2–4 centimeters thick and 2–4 centimeters wide, with an irregularly lobed outline and uneven, colliculose surface; lying among the decaying wood and humus and resembling somewhat a mass of collapsed honeycomb. It is made up principally of loosely compacted globose spores, 35–55μ in diameter and filled with coarse granular matter. Differs from *S. Cragini,* S. & E., in its more compact growth and larger spores. In *S. Cragini* they are only 18–20μ in diameter.

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## NEW FUNGI.

### By J. B. Ellis and B. D. Halsted.

Phyllosticta molluginis, *n. s.* On *Mollugo verticillata.* New Brunswick, N. J., October, 1889. Perithecia amphigenous, scattered, black, prominent, 80–100μ in diameter. Sporules oblong or elliptical-oblong, hyaline, 8–10 by 3–4μ.

Septoria rudbeckiæ, *n. s.* On leaves of *Rudbeckia laciniata,* northern New Jersey, September, 1889. Halsted. On *R. hirta,* Wilmington, Del., October, 1889. Commons, 1033. Spots conspicuous, of a weather-beaten or wood-colored brown, 2–4 millimeters in diameter, irregular, subangular in outline, with a definite darker border surrounded by a purplish stain. On *R. laciniata,* often one or two smaller white spots are included in the larger brown spots. On both hosts the spots are paler below. Perithecia epiphyllous, prominent, subacute, black, scattered. Sporules filiform nearly straight, multinucleate, 30–60 by 1½–2μ about the same as in *S. helianthi*, E. & K., to which this is closely allied.

GLŒOSPORIUM CLADOSPORIOIDES, *n. s.* N. A. F., 2438. On living stems and leaves of *Hypericum mutilum.* Metuchen, N. J., July, 1889. Acervuli subcuticular, nearly black, about 35μ in diameter, superumpent, gregarious. Hyphæ fasciculate, continuous, toothed above, hyaline, becoming brown. Spores oblong, hyaline, faintly nucleolate, 10–14 by 3½–4½μ. Very injurious to the host plant.

CYLINDROSPORIUM IRIDIS, *n. s.* On *Iris versicolor.* Iowa City, Iowa, June, 1887. A. S. Hitchcock. Acervuli very minute and very numerous, subcuticular, blackish, forming continuous series or strips between the nerves of the leaf for several centimeters in length, the exuded spores appearing like a white tomentum on the matrix. Spores acicular, 15–22 by 1μ. Hyphæ short, subhyaline, mostly toothed above, 8–10 by 2μ.

ZYGODESMUS PYROLÆ, *n. s.* On petioles of *Pyrola rotundifolia.* New Brunswick, N. J., July, 1889. Forming a reddish-gray, thelephoroid layer enveloping the lower part of the petiole, which is slightly enlarged and distorted, and finally killed. Hyphæ, reddish-brown, much branched, the branches often issuing at a right angle, divided at their extremities into numerous short, obtuse arms bearing the subglobose, 8–10μ, rather coarsely spinulose-roughened, subhyaline, or reddish-brown conidia. The hyphæ are 3–4μ thick, and show the zygodesmoid joints very distinctly. The general appearance is something like that of *Calyptospora Gœppertiana.*

CERCOSPORA LYSIMACHIÆ, *n. s.* N. A. F., 2475. On *Lysimachia stricta.* Jonesburgh, N. J., July, 1889. B. D. H. Spots, none; tufts, effused, covering the lower, less abundantly the upper surface of the leaf, which soon becomes of a dark red and dries up. Hyphæ in dense, spreading tufts, subundulate, subentire, reddish-brown, continuous, 40–50 by 4μ. Conidia, slender, obclavate, multinucleate (becoming septate), rusty-brown, 50–80 by 3μ. Under the hand lens this resembles *C. lythri*, West (specc. in Kunzes F. Sel., 594), but that has longer, slenderer, less densely tufted hyphæ and shorter, broader conidia.

CERCOSPORA CLEOMIS, *n. s.* On *Cleome pungens.* New Brunswick, N. J. Spots amphigenous, suborbicular, gray with a narrow dark border, 2–4 millimeters in diameter. Hyphæ amphigenous, loosely tufted, pale brown, septate, geniculate, 75–110 by 3½–4μ. Conidia slender, hyaline, multiseptate, 75–100 by 3–3½μ. Differs from *Cercospora capparidis*, Sacc. in the character of the spots and in its longer conidia and septate hyphæ.

COLLETOTRICHUM SPINACIÆ, *n. s.* On living leaves of spinach, which is much injured by it. Newark, N. J., February, 1890. Maculicolous. Spots round, dirty whitish or greenish, 2–4 millimeters in diameter, with a slightly raised border. Acervuli amphigenous, punctiform, 40–75μ in diameter, clothed with a few (3–12) erect or spreading bristle-like hairs, 60–75 $\mu$ long and 4–4½ $\mu$ thick at the sub-bulbous base, subhyaline and subacute above, dark brown below, continuous (or faintly septate?). Conidia subfalcate-fusoid, hyaline, 2–4 nucleate, 14–20 by 2½–3 $\mu$, ends subacute, basidia short.

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## NEW SPECIES OF LOUISIANA FUNGI.

### BY J. B. ELLIS AND A. B. LANGLOIS.

OIDIUM OBDUCTUM, *n. s.* On living leaves of young *Quercus* (*falcata?*). St. Martinsville, La., May, 1889. Langlois, 1708. Hypophyllous. Sterile hyphæ, slender (3–4 $\mu$ thick), sparingly septate, branched, loosely interwoven and with the large (35–50 by 18–22 $\mu$) barrel-shaped conidia forming a thin continuous or partially interrupted cinereous white layer over the greater part or often over the entire surface of the leaf. The concatenate conidia are formed by the constriction of the fertile hyphæ, rather abruptly contracted at each end and truncate.

OVULARIA MACLURÆ, *n. s.* On living leaves of *Maclura aurantiaca.* St. Martinsville. Hypophyllous on rusty brown round spots, 3–5 millimeters in diameter. Prostrate hyphæ branching, erect (fertile); hyphæ simple or sparingly branched above, slender, 15–22 by 2½–3 $\mu$, continuous, hyaline. Conidia subcatenulate, oval, hyaline, continuous, 6–9 by 2½–3 $\mu$.

DACTYLARIA MUCRONULATA, *n. s.* On decorticated and decaying wood of *Carya.* St. Martinsville, La., May, 1888. Langlois, No. 1220. Prostrate sterile hyphæ obsolete or wanting, fertile hyphæ erect, 35–40 by 3½ $\mu$, continuous or with 1–2 faint septa and brown below, more or less angularly bent, and subhyaline above with terminal and lateral mucronulate teeth bearing the oblong 2-nucleate, hyaline, 8–10 by 2½–3 $\mu$, conidia. The fertile hyphæ appear like a dull-purplish, velvet-like pubescence on the surface of the wood. *D. purpurella*, Sacc., has larger conidia and subspathulate-pointed hyphæ.

CONIOSPORIUM MYCOPHILUM, *n. s.* Parasitic on pileus of *Polyporus pergamenus*, (Fr.) and *Lentinus ursinus*, (Fr.). Louisiana, May, 1888. Langlois, 1306. Forms thin olive-black spots, scattered or confluent about 1 millimeter diameter. Conidia elliptical, olive-black, smooth, about 8 by 4 $\mu$.

HORMODENDRUM DIVARICATUM, *n. s.* On rotten wood. St. Martin's County, La., May, 1888. Langlois, No. 1292. Forming loose, scattered tufts, fertile hyphæ, soon opaque, erect or spreading, 80–150 by 4–5 $\mu$; divaricately branched, the few branches often issuing at right angles, and like the upper portion of the main hyphæ articulated and constricted, separating into subelliptical, or lemon-shaped, opaque conidia, 7–12 by 6–7 $\mu$, the lower ones being the longer, the upper and terminal ones often subglobose.